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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1888.

### SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Evidence at the Mandeville inquest thowed that his punishment had been for unusually long periods. - Emperor William reviewed the Russian troops and was heartily cheered by the soldiers. - William O'Brien referred in a speech at Edinburgh to the suicide of Dr. Ridley. == The railroad wreck at Saltillo, Mexico, was found to be due to pure maliciousness. === White people on the Skeena River are besieged by murderous Indians.

Congress.-Both branches in session. ==== The Senate: The Freedman's Bank bill was passed, the appropriation being \$1,000,000. = The Free-Trade bill was passed by a vote of 162 to 149; Messrs. Fitch, Brower and Nelson, Republicans, voted for the measure; Messrs, Bliss, Merriman, Greenman and Sowden, Democrats, against it; Mr. Randall was paired, but expressed his emphatic opposition to the bill.

Domestic.-General Sheridan read the daily papers and sat for hours propped up in bed beside an open window, == General Harrison went driving. == Another Burlington striker was arrested on a charge of complicity in the dynamite plot. === The Chicago authorities threatened to make an effort to punish John Most for his work among the Chicago anarchists. ==== H. S. Ives gave his side of the story relating to the indictments found against him in Cincinnati. ....... The bank defaulters Cross and White in Raleigh, N. C., were sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary. === The 13th Regiment went into camp at Peckskill.

City and Suburban.-Henry D. Purroy sent a letter resigning from the County Democracy; a new political organization to be formed. William L. Dunn was murdered by Henry Rogers in Eighth-ave. === An Italian sculptor was suffocated by gas. === Dr. Macdonald made a report in regard to smallpox at Ward's Island. An arrest was made in connection with the Navy Yard frauds, and more are expected. William Underhill wounded mysteriously at Bath Beach; no clew to the perpetrator. The Commodore's cup in the American Yacht Club's regatta was won by the Stranger; the Emery cup by the Restless, and the Haswell cup by the Susquehanna; the Atlanta's Cup not taken. The winners at Monmonth Pacia were : Fitzrov. Reporter, Firenzi, Belvidere, Niagara, Specedwell, Will Davis, === Brooklyn easily defeated the Athletics. - Stocks dull and higher, closing

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 72.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

No Republican can any longer be in doubt -if, indeed, there has been room for doubt at any time-as to the meaning of the Revenue plank in the Republican platform. Still it will be found profitable and instructive to read the remarkably lucid and convincing statement by the Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, Editor of "The Independent," which is printed elsewhere in this issue. We especially commend it to those Democratic organs which profess to believe, and persist in asserting from day to day, that the Republican party has declared in favor of "free whiskey."

The first session of the Lth Congress is certain to be an unusually long one, but a large amount of unfinished business will remain when the adjournment is taken. There are now on the Senate calendar 350, and on the House calendar 1,100 bills. The majority are of little, if any, public interest, but there are many measures that certainly ought to become laws. Some of these are enumerated in our Washington dispatches. One not mentioned there is the Copyright bill, which has passed the Senate. Now that the House has got rid of the enormous burden of the Tariff bill, it should be able to give attention to other matters that equally deserve to be acted on.

Our cable dispatch states that the passage of the Local Government bill through the committee stage in the House of Commons was grected with cheers from both the Government and the Opposition benches. This is a significant fact. While the bill may yet be amended in some particulars, its final passage substantially in its present form is assured. London is to reap no small advantage from the enactment of this measure. The Metropolitan Board of Works is to be swept out of existence, which is a decided gain. This Board is elected by the vestries, and has been practically an irresponsible body. It has given rise to some shocking scandals and been productive of shameless corruption. The new bill makes an end of this business and will give London a chance to govern itself.

THE TRIBUNE will publish to-morrow the record of this Administration in the matter of Civil Service Reform. It has been made up with the utmost care and, as far as possible, from Democratic sources. Out of the mouths of the President's own friends, and out of the admissions wrung from his own defenders, is his treachery to his pledges to be demonstrated. readers the previous one, entitled "Half Way, dence in exile, but neither he nor his successor

Through," which a year and a half ago pro duced so marked an impression upon the publie mind, and led to such frank admissions of the general truth of its statements from many who had previously been thick-and-thin Administration supporters. Every Republican who seeks to defend his positions, and every honest voter who wishes to judge Mr. Cleveland by his professions and the record of his practice, will find it an invaluable mine of facts and arguments for the campaign.

Dr. Macdonald's report to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction regarding the reeent cases of smallpox in the Ward's Island Asylum shows that there is no foundation for the injurious and exaggerated reports that have been circulated and published. There have been only six cases in all, and one of these has not proved to be smallpox, the others developed varioloid, the mild form of the disease. The five so affected were promptly removed to the smallpox hospital, and every precaution in the way of disinfection and fumigation was taken. People whose friends are in the asylum and the public generally may rest assured on this statement that all that could be done for the protection of the patients has been done.

THE FREE TRADE BILL PASSED.

The Democratic party has officially registered its adoption of the President's free-trade policy. The Mills bill has passed the House with a margin of thirteen votes. The character of this measure is determined by its essential feature-the free wool clause. By that sign it is known of all men as a free-trade measure. Even if this characteristic feature were lacking, the files of "The Congressional Record" bear witness on every Democratic page to the purposes of the party leaders who have forced this measure through the House. Every Southern member of the majority party in the House who has spoken in the tariff debates has declared his hostility to protection and his sympathy with free trade. The Northern Democrats have followed the Southern leaders with servility, the majority of them being as extreme in their tirades against protection as the brigadiers who made a freetrade Constitution for the Southern Confederacy. Only four voices on that side have been raised against the bill during the prolonged debate. A measure, advocated as this has been, cannot mean anything but free trade. It is the entering wedge driven in by the President's command at the foot of the noble protection oak whose branches overspread the land. Let the President and his party triumph in November, and the tree will be felled and the ground cleared for free trade.

Mr. Mills, in closing the debate, angrily disclaimed the essential character of his work. 'If that is free trade, will some one tell me what is protection?" was the formula which he used in his review of the bill, schedule by schedule. He even sought by clumsy evasions and palpable misrepresentations to convey the impression to the country that his handiwork as a genuine protection measure, inspired by honest regard for the industrial system of the country. So it came to pass that the party which has declared open warfare upon protection in a most aggressive campaign against the tariff found itself on the last day of the debate compelled to act upon the defensive and to beat the air and falsify the issue. The country should not be deceived by these dishonest tactics. If the Republican party do their work theroughly in educating voters during the next three months the issues involved in Democratic tariff legislation will be understood far and wide and acted upon by an undivided North, united once more in order to save American industrial institutions.

WILL THE POPE LEAVE ROME! A new phase of petticoat influence in State affairs is presented in the interesting letter things it satisfied nobody. from Rome to be found on another page. The third wife of the Italian Premier is a resentful | cluded from all the best islands, and this state woman who has carried her personal griev- of affairs continued after the prohibition of ances, caused by social affronts, into the poli- | further leases and guardianships. ties of the day. The Roman dames who re- there was but one course to take, and that was fused to receive her at their houses or to ac- to restore all the islands to public use. But it cept her hospitality were devout daughters of the Church. Retaliation on the part of the Premier's household has naturally taken the form of hostility to elericalism and the Pope. The policy of conciliation which had been carried a long way was abruptly abandoned. The dismissal of the Duke of Torlonia, whose wife | they accepted the island guardianships in good had incurred the displeasure of Madame Crispi, from office as Syndic of Rome in consequence of his civilities to the Vatican on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee was the first signal for war. The Pontiff, in a defiant speech, accepted the challenge. The Premier at once exerted his influence to prevent the circulation of petitions to the King in favor of a reconciliation between Church and State. Public officials who had taken part in the movement with the tacit approval of the Government were warned that their conduct would subject them to discipline, and a new code of civil and criminal law was hastily converted into a drastic species of Kulturkampf. The Premier's wife thus secures political revenge for the indignities from which she has suffered by reversing the Government's conciliatory policy and placing under the ban of criminal law any movement in favor of the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

As the final result of this singular campaign, having its inspiration in the pique of a resentful woman, the Pope's position in Rome is more insecure than it has been for many years. Our Rome correspondent even intimates that it is not impossible that Ministerial threats of bringing about "the Sedan of Clericalism" may lead to the Pontiff's abandonment of the capital. If this result had not been prematurely predicted so many times since 1870 there might be valid grounds for forecasting that momentous event, since the provisions of the new code are of a drastic nature, as the citations made by our correspondent show. It will be prudent to assume that the departure of Leo XIII will be deferred in the present crisis as that of his predecessor was in similar circumstances. Indeed, it is safe to assert that the Vatican is not disconcerted by the new turn of affairs. It profits in many ways by the hostility of the Government. The Pope, in the attitude of a prisoner at Rome seriously contemplating the necessity of abandoning the ancient stronghold and governing centre of the Church, appeals powerfully to the sympathies of Catholics in every part of the world. The to that extent unfit him for normal participaacceptance of a narrowly restricted form of sovereignty over a few acres in the vicinity of St. Peter's would count for less, in material and moral advantage, than the present burden of

presumptive persecution and intolerance. Something more potent than an angry woman's spite will be required in order to effect the | tion of the poor, have constantly been checked retirement of the Pope from Rome. It served the purposes of Pius IX and his Cardinals to for better conditions among those they seek contemplate this contingency, and to warn deyout Catholics that a transfer of the seat of the Papacy might become necessary. Threats by the tenement-house dwellers, for example, of this kind were invariably followed by demonstrations of loyalty and attachment from the dirt and decay of their surroundings. So Catholics in every country. Many times the collection of Peter's pence has been stimulated in this way. Lee XIII in like manner may easy enough to assist them, but until this want find consolation in the fact that the hostility | is felt the most carnest efforts are futile. Take of the Radical Ministry is not an unmixed evil. a family accustomed to tenement-house life The sympathies of the Catholic world will be and put them on the prairie. They will not touched; financial support will be added ten- avail themselves of the opportunity for ex-The document will recall to many TRIBUNE | fold. He may make preparations for a resi- pansion. They will put up a hovel and crowd in it just as they crowded in their city home.

will be likely to shake off from his feet the dust | Now the same principle applies to criminals. of the streets of Rome. History, tradition and religious associations unite to render the Sacred City the only seat of the Papacy.

RECKLESS BLASTING-

A blast let off at Harlem was so ill managed that the debris sent flying in all directions did damage to the amount of \$2,000 and narrowly missed killing several persons. It is said that in this case the contractor has expressed his readiness to pay for all the damage done; but that does not meet the question, which is as to the protection of the public. Reckless blasting in and near this city has for years been so common as to have become a public nuisance and scandal. In nearly every instance these cases are attributable to the greed and parsimony of somebody who, in order to make more money out of a contract, either sublets it or employs ignorant and careless overseers and foremen. Though large experience and some engineering knowledge are required to estimate the force of a blast and the amount of weight necessary to prevent dangerous distribution of the debris, it seems that any laborer is thought competent to determine these questions, and no trouble is taken to guard against serious injury to life and property. Often those who live near to blasting operations are for weeks together put in as much peril as though battles were being fought around their homes, and just as often protest and remonstrance are met with insolence and abuse,

No doubt one reason of this is that the practice of riding rough-shod over the public is one which has been submitted to by the victims so long that the existence of any public rights is in a fair way to be forgotten. The people have been so bullied and swindled and tyrannized over by their own servants and by the corporations they have created that the right of the citizen to protection for his life and property is generally ignored. Contractors think little of such reckless blasting as sends heavy stones through neighboring walls and roofs, and smashes windows by the score. At the worst, they appear to think that a few dollars will make all whole again, and as for the shock and alarm, the injury to the health of delicate women and children and sick persons, it counts for nothing. The abuse has gone so far that nothing but heroic remedies will now do any good. When some reckless contractor is sent to the penitentiary for one of these outrages the rest will probably take warning from the example and be more careful for the future. At present, however, the prospect of securing justice for the public is by no means bright.

THE LAKE GEORGE ISLANDS.

The action of the State Board of Forestry in revoking all custodianships of islands and leases of State lands will be learned with satisfaction by all who, while visiting Lake George, have found their excursions and explorations limited and obstructed by the extension of claims of private ownership over all the prettiest and most attractive islands in that beautiful sheet of water. The monopolists of the islands, several of whom have built cottages upon them and made other so-called improvements, will naturally feel anything but pleased at the step taken by the Forestry Commissioners. The issue, however, was one which had to be met, and it could only be met in this way. The encroachments of private lessees upon the beauties of the lake had gone about as far as was possible. When the granting of further leases and guardianships was prohibited the evil had already culminated. It was, in fact, a plain case of locking the stable-door after the horse had been stolen, To declare that no more islands should be made over to private ownership when all the eligible islands had been withdrawn from public use was not remedial action, and in the nature of

The public complained that they were exmust not be ignored that the people who have spent their money in improving islands have equities. They are guilty of no offence; they simply took advantage of a privilege which the former Board of Land Commissioners offered them, and there can be no doubt that faith. The fault lies with the defunct Board of Land Commissioners, which ought not to have made away with the public lands in so careless a manner. Unfortunately the penalty falls upon the innocent guardians of the islands, who must, in the vernacular of the West, "pull up stakes" and surrender their monopolies. It is possible that in some cases arrangements might be made for taking over the houses built on the islands, and keening them open as public rendezvous and places of shelter and refreshment. Such a change would certainly add considerably to the pleasure of the summer visitors, and contribute something toward the traffic of the region. The recovery of the islands by the public will interfere in no way with the purposes of such rich men as desire to build summer cottages on the lake the shores of which abound with charming sites, hundreds of which are still in the market.

# PRISON PROBLEMS.

The National Prison Association's sessions at Boston this year have developed much contrariety of opinion on the various systems of criminal reformatory treatment. Indeterminate sentences especially have provoked the expression of irreconcilable views, some experts strongly approving and others as strongly condemning the principle. After all there can be no guide so safe in these matters as the practical effect of a given method of treatment; but in ascertaining this it is necessary to go beyond the prison walls and discover what becomes of the discharged criminal. The problem put before society is not merely how to make prisoners quiet and well behaved or productive, but how to fit them for leading honest and useful lives when they are free again. The Irish Prison system and its derivatives appear to have had more practical success than any others, tested in this way, but it is none the less evident that these systems, like all the others, impress a more or less artificial character upon the man formed by them, and tion in the struggle for existence.

There is one important human tendency which seems too little recognized in all penal systems. That which men do always most freely is that which they want to do. Philanthropists, in attempting to improve the condiby their inability to excite a positive desire to help. The greatest present hindrance to improvement in the ways of living practised is the indifference of the people themselves to soon as they begin really to be dissatisfied with the latter, and desire something better, it is

not want to do so. You may put them under any system you please and they will conform to it while they are under pressure, simply because they, like everything else in nature, take the line of least resistance. But unless you are able in some way to develop in them a genuine desire for better conditions, they will when released sooner or later revert to their old habits.

It is impossible to treat criminals as though they were automata. They are just as human in all respects as the people who keep out of prison. They are, no doubt, subject to certain influences which affect humanity everywhere, and the strongest of those influences is that referred to above, namely, the influence of personal desire. It has been observed that session of which their minds are bent. If a man desires strengly to earn his living honestly he will succeed. If he is very poor and void of such a desire he will probably become a criminal. The central problem, therefore, is to devise a reformatory system which will cultivate in the convicts themselves a dominant desire to live honestly, and it is clear that such a system must, from the necessities of the case, be a practical one. To base it upon rewards and penalties which apply only to the non-natural prison life is to endanger the collapse of the restraining influence when coercion is withdrawn. A minority of exceptionally strong minds will perhaps bear even that test successfully, but the mass of criminals, being, it must be remembered, abnormally weak of will power, cannot be trusted to bear the transition from coercion to independence. They must first be braced up by establishing in their minds a distinct and active wish to remain honest. This appears to be the line upon which penology should proceed, and on which the best results are to be expected. The National Prison Association, however, seems scarcely to put enough emphasis on the need of the convict's own co-operation in any promising scheme of reform.

THE DEMORALIZING OYSTER,

Philosophers have long observed that the horse appears to produce ethical effects not in accord with what has been (perhaps erroneously) thought a law of nature. An innocent and upright animal, in whom there is no guile, the horse nevertheless so influences man that the latter gives himself over to all manner of crookedness. The saintliest deacon falls under the temptation of a horse-trade, and on the turf men commonly, and as if by an irresistible impulse, resort to ways that are dark and tricks that are vain. No physicist or naturalist has hitherto atempted to formulate the laws which govern these mysterious phenomena, or has tried to explain how the evolution of so much iniquity proceeds from so inno cent and unsophisticated a creature as the horse. Nor shall we venture upon that obscure and difficult inquest, but confine our modest efforts to showing that what the guileless horse does on land, that also the equally harmless, pure-minded and festive oyster brings to pass on the water. Why or how this peaceful bivalve should become a stirrer-up of strife, a bone of contention, a suggester of violence and lawlessness, we leave to some future Darwin or Agassiz to discover. It is enough for us to point out that the bed of the oyster is anything but a "bed of justice."

Most newspaper readers must have observed that the oyster trade seems to evolve evil pas sions. The oyster-boat, in fact, seems to be the pirate of these puny days. State Governments are compelled to send armed cruisers to keep down these rovers of the seas. Fierce conflicts, preda tory raids, audacious defiance of the constituted authorities, mark their extremely wild and singular proceedings. Nor are the oyster-men content with such escapades. Of late they have been accused of bold kidnapping and cruel abuse of the kidnapped. Stories have been told, not once but repeatedly, of young men and lads being enticed by the offer of high wages on beard oysterboats, then carried off, and compelled to work Clearly for weeks or months on starvation diet, and finally shoved ashore at some inconvenient point without recompense. Now, what is there in as sociation with that calmest and most reticent of shellfish, the modest and retiring oyster, to foster these seamy sides of human nature? Why should the handling of the oyster-rake or the practice of swallowing the succulent bivalve fresh from his native waters and mud have so curdling an effect upon the milk of human kindness?

It is not found that the most enthusiastic lovers of the oyster as he appears on the half-shell, or in the seductive pan roast, or fried, or scalloned, or in the toothsome pate or the well-tempered and soothing soup, suffer any moral deterioration from intimate contact with him. On the contrary, his influence, in conjunction with Chablis or Sauterne, is known to be elevating and sustaining, and vitiated indeed must the digestion be which cannot cope with his tender, cool and slippery substance. Thackeray, it is true, on taking his first American oyster, observed that he felt as if he had swallowed a baby; but it is not recorded that even this flight of imagination had the least malefic effect upon the great experimenter; on the contrary he looked and felt grat ified. Possibly some invidious deductions might be drawn from the use of the oyster at church sociables, but the allusion is not fair, seeing that the creature is gregarious and never, when free to follow his own tendencies, has been known to flock all alone by himself," as Lord Dundreary puts it. It may well be believed that an isolated oyster-an oyster torn from his kindred and required to give tone and flavor to a large kettle of alleged stew-might become misanthropic, and thus exhale a sinister influence. But it is the oyster in his native lair whose track is marked with desolation, so to speak. He comes fresh from the bosom of Nature, and he implants in the ovster-man the most truculent, dark and explosive passions, metamorphosing him into a pirate, inciting him to lawiess pursuits, and leading him on to kidnap and abuse the unwary. Evidently what is needed is a scientific inquiry into th psychology of the oyster, and perhaps, if the Legislature had not hurried him too much, Governor Hill might have found time to compose a message suggesting the advisability of such a

The Democratic press was much worried lest the Republicans might by nominating Chauncey M. Depew for President change the entire front of the contest from protection to corporations, yet Mr. Calvin S. Brice, one of the corporation kings of the country, proceeds to lead the Democratic host-to slaughter-with the equanimity of a tin soldier ou dress parade. Great is Democracy with a big D.

It is reported by "The World" that the Democrats will soon scatter " thousands of documents' all over the country. It is safe to say that none of these thousands of documents will explain why President Cleveland has gone back on his order to officeholders, or why, in deflance of public sentiment, he has retained Garland in his Cabinet, or why he has insulted the Star-Eyed Goddess of Civil Service Reform, or why he is running for re-election in the face of his solemn conviction, publicly expressed, that the climbility of a President for reelection is "a most serious danger" to the public weal. But then, the consideration of these subjects may have been omitted from the thousands of tocuments owing to the pressure of reform platitudes upon their columns.

If General Harrison means to allow himself to be lienized to death, he should follow his grandfather's excellent example, and wait until after the election. We can't spare him now.

The poor of our cities long ago discovered the comfort to be had on the roofs of their houses at night during the warm months

year, and now the of the They do not improve chiefly because they do tunate rich, who are compelled to stay in town in summer, are waking up to the possibilities of roof-gardens. "Harper's Weekly" gives some pictures of famous roof-gardens in various parts of the world, including those of the Alcazar and Ponce de Leon Hotels at St. Augustine, and adds to them views of two New-York roof-gardens. One of these shows what almost any person of moderate means can accomplish without much expenditure. There is a substantial wooden frame, on which a canvas awning runs back and forth by means of a roller. Hammocks can be swung from this, and screens and trellises are easily arranged. A flooring of slats need not cost much. If matting is used, it can be of the cheapest kind. Furniture can be at discretion, usually the older the better, so long as it is comfortable. A railing will be needed for safety. Plants and creepers beautify the place, but too many of them may attract mosquitoes, and also in this life most people obtain what they de- make it too much work to care for them. Watersire very earnestly. The explanation is that ing the plants would be much easier if a water people will work hard for that upon the pos- pipe could be run up to the roof and a forcepump attached. The plants should be watered at least once a day, but not when the sun is high. Only those who have made the experiment have any conception of the difference in temperature on a summer evening between the roof and the house or street.

Chairman Brice halls from Ohio, but lives in New-York and Newport, does business in Wall Street, and is part of the Solid South, where the railroad lines of which he is a controlling genius are principally located. He doesn't cut much of a figure as a horny-handed son of toil.

The late E. P. Roe, whose unselfishness and kindness of heart were proverbial, used to narrate with a good deal of pride an incident of his boyish days, which will interest TRIBUNE readers. He was at boarding-school, when his father became involved in serious financial difficulties. The latter would not allow this, however, to interfere with the education of his children, and Edward was told that he would be kept at school. He did not realize how many sacrifices this made necessary until he learned that his father had stopped THE TRIBUNE. He knew that "Horace Greeley's paper" was the apple of his father's eye-that when he deprived himself of this daily visitor he was really making a great sacrifice, and the boy could not bear the thought of it. Now, students who were anxious to earn a little money for themselves were allowed a dollar a cord for sawing fire-wood. Young Edward went beloly to the principal and "I want you to let me saw nine cords of said: wood." The principal looked doubtfully at the young lad, for the wood was tough and the boy was not, but gave his consent. Mr. Roe said, in telling the story, that he had never seen since wood that was quite so bad as that, gnarled and knotted to the last degree, as if to make his task as hard as possible. The work nearly killed him, he said, but he struggled through, and with a proud and happy heart, sent the money to his father, telling him that now he might have his cherished TRIBUNE again. The novelist told this story to a friend, at a time when his books sold by the hundred thousand, and added that he thought no other action of his life had given him

The Democratic National ticket ought to take well in South America, where they grow the wool that wants to come in here free and destroy the industry of American farmers.

A writer in "The Westminster Review" upon the characteristics of American cities points out an interesting fact which probably many Americans have never heeded. This is the large number of cities that are crowded near each other-the last thing to be expected, apparently, in a "new country." Boston, with its 400,000 people and its score or more of tributary cities each ranging from 30,000 to 60,000 population, is but six hours from New-York, with 1,400,000 and Brooklyn with 800,000, Jersey City with 150,000, etc. Close at hand are Newark with 150,000 and a number of minor cities on the route to Philadelphia with its 900,000, Baltimore with its 400,000 and Washington with its 150,000. The writer adds: "There are no such city centres as these in most Continental countries, and in Great Britain nothing exactly comparable to it. In a Latin country, it would be impossible for two There were mighty few Democrats howling for free vities of the size of New-York and Philadelphia | wool when the sunny South held the "niggers" to exist within three hours of each other. 'centralization' would inevitably build up one at the expense of the other." Another thing arousing the admiration of this writer, as of all intelligent foreigners, was to find the English language spoken throughout the vast extent of our territory without any trace of a distinct dialect. This paper, by the way, is so well written, and contains so many shrewd and interesting observations, as to make it a pleasure to await other papers that are promised from the same hand.

Demograts are making anxious inquiries for the whereabouts of Reswell P. Flower. They want him to tap another barrel and let them continue to make a laughing stock of him. So far, he doesn't appear to be on tap.

The season of forest fires is here. Serious conflagrations are already reported in the Adirondacks and in Michigan, and doubtless more will follow These are largely caused by tourists and sportsmen who are careless with their camp-fires, though some are the result of malice. It is, therefore, in order to make two suggestions: One is to all visitors to the wilderness, to exercise caution in their use of fire, for their own sake and for the sake of the common weal to which the needless destruction of forests is a serious injury. The other is to all the legal guardians of the public domain, to be unceasing in their vigilance and relentless in their prosecution of all wanton offenders. The scars of fire in our great North Woods will not be outgrown in t century, and they represent millions of dollars of absolute loss. The recurrence of such ravages should be guarded against by every means within the power of the State.

Mayor Hewitt's appeal in behalf of Hartt, whose persecutors have been brought to judicial grief in mild way, is meeting with the response it deserves. This man has fought a long battle with intolerant trades unions and won a victory. Now he deserves not merely sympathy, but support. Every reflecting person wishes to see the condition of laboring men improved, but nobody wants to see it improved at the expense of honest workmen, who are boycotted, driven from place to place, and forced into starvation as nearly as possible.

## PERSONAL

The wife and daughter of Senator Sherman will soon leave Washington for the summer and go to their charming rural home at Mansfield, Ohio. Mr. John A. Logan, ir., has given a fine gold medal,

et with diamonds, to the Logan Rifle Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, and a similar one to the Logan Camp Guard of Washington, D. C. One of the Sisters who attended the late Emperor

Frederick in his last hours was the Princess Paolina Louisa Radiswill, daughter of Prince G. E. Carlo and the Princess Theresa Lubomirsky. Professor Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, with

become a permanent resident of Newport, R. I. It is told of the Prince of Nanles that when he was about five years old he was taken across the Channel to Dover, and carried ashore there fast asleep. Next morning they asked him if he knew where he was. "Oh, yes," he replied; "I knew I'm in England. I saw a hansom cab pass by just now!"

Miss Anne Whitney, the sculptor, is spending the summer on her facm in Vermont

The Emperor of Austria and the Imperial family have gone to Castein till the end of the month, when the Emperor will go to Ischl, and the Empress, with Princess Valorie, to Krouth in Bavaria. The unfavorable rumors regarding the health of the Empress are unfounded. Her Majesty has not for a long time been so well as she is at present. Not long ago she undertook a walk of thirteen hours in the Wildensee Ales, passing over long snow fields, and, after spending the night at a small hotel, she returned to

The Australian mail brings to "The Pilot" (Boston) news of the Golden Jubilee of the priesthood of a great Irish missionary bishop, the Right Rev. Daniel

Murphy, of Hobart, Victoria. He was born in the County Cork in 1815, is an alumnus of Maynooth, and was destined for the Irish mission. But the apostolic spirit in him urged him to a wider field; The year of he ordination, the priest of but twenty. three years of age set out for India, with Bishop Carew, of Madras. After seven years he was made bishop, being placed over the Vicariate of Hyderabad. Among the works which testify to his zeal for religion and education are the cathedral church of the and education are the cathedral church of the Vicar-late, the seminary for young men and the schools for girls. He was translated to the bishopric of Hobari in 1886. He has more than National fame as a promoter of Catholic popular education. Like all the Australian bishops, he is a warm advocate of Irish Home Eule. When he was a young bishop he officiated at St. Agatha's, Rome, on the occasion of the burial of the heart of Daniel O'Connell, and by a happy coincidence he was in Dublin for the O'Connell Centenary and the unveiling of the Liberator's statue.

The King of Holland has acted with great liberality toward the lately deceased Princess of Saxe-Alten-burg (daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and sister of the Duchess of Connaughty and her children. Her first husband, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, brother of the King of Holland and possessor of an immense fortune, died without making a testament, and left her a childless widow. The fortune should therefore have gone to the King and his sister, the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar. The King, however, gave the revenue from the fortune to the widowed Princess, and continued it to her after her second marriage. By a recent decision of His Majesty the two children sprung from her second marriage are to be left in the enjoyment of the property.

The will of Mrs. Emery A. Storrs leaves the revenue from her little estate of \$40,000 to her son George during his life. At his death the principal will go to his children, if he leaves any. If he leaves no chil-dren, it will go to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, and he known as the Storrs Memorial Fund.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has returned from her Western wanderings and is at home at Newport.

Just before the adjournment of the late General Assembly of Louisiana, the Governor presented to Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, the eminent temperance advocate of Boston, the pen with which he signed the strong temperance education law of that State.

Mrs. Matilda Whiting Vose, who has just celebrated her one hundredth birthday anniversary at Hyde Park, Mass., is a great-great-granddaughter of Nachhaniel Whiting, one of the founders of Dedham.

Miss Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, who is visiting her native land after thirty years at Rome, is now at Bar Harbor.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The large number of solutions-nearly all correctwhich have been received in answer to the arithmetical problem published in The Tribune the other day, a striking evidence of the interest taken in this form of intellectual diversion. Below is published one of the answers to the last problem, which, though a little uncertain in its English, gets there just the same:

shildren was divide as pelow. He was haf neun, and was gif every one of that neun. Neun hundred thalers, making zusammen eighty-one hundred thalers. You can figur it yourself and you will find mine answer korrect. I do dese kind of questchions very ofden be mein home in Antwerb. Antwerb, you know, is be Holland. I am your friends,

Feline Sagacity.—" Bridget, has Johnnie come home rom school yet?"
"Yis, sorr."
" Have you seen him?"

"Then how do you know he's home?"
"'Cause the cat's hidin' under the stove, sorr."

Says a social cynic: "The more I listen to brillians

conversations in society, the more I like books."

conversations in society, the more I like books."

Two Kinds of Squeeze.—"James," said the father of the family, stronly, "your school reports have been anything but favorable this term. I suppose you fatiled in your examination as usual?"

"No, sir," protested the boy. "I passed, but is was a tight squeeze."

"Laura." continued the father, turning to his oldest daughter, "I think I heard voices in the hall late last evening. I have teld you repeatedly not to let that young man stay later than II o'clock."

"It was just II o'clock when he left, father."

"That's so," testified James, coming to the relief of his sister. "I was at the top of the stairway and saw him go. He got away at II o'clock, but it was a tight sque."

"Jumes!" shricked Laura.—(Chicago Tribuna.

James in shricked Laura.—(Chicago Tribuna. JOHN BULL TO IRISH-AMERICANS. Vote, lads, with Democracee,

They're for free trade, and so are we; Free trade to us, O children dear, Is worth five million pun a year.

A lamentable incongruity—the lack of contrast is color between the nose of the average Democrat and

It is said that after kissing a pretty bride, Mayor Hewitt was attacked with a severe headache and was compelled to go home. Are pretty girls so rare to New-York as to produce such serious consequences, or is this only a campaign scandal which does credit to His Honor's heart rather than to his head?—(Bostog This Democratic cry for free wool is a new thing

slavery.

Here is a bit of astonishing sense. The people of Stratford, Conn., are going to spend some thousands of dollars to reclaim a sail marsh which is the breeding piace of the mosquitoes which infest the town, Ahout New-York people look upon mosquitoes as a visitation of God, and a proposition to increase the value of New-Jersey property by abolishing the curse of mosquitoes would be looked upon as preposterous. We can imagine how the hardy legislator would be hooted down who should offer, at Trenton, a bill for a commission to consider the means of reducing this plague, which costs the State many millions a year yet to destroy the mosquito, by reciaiming his breeding place, is probably quite feasible. The wonder is that, apart from the mosquitoes, these enormous stretches of rich meadow close to this city are still a wild and wet as 200 years ago.—(The Independent.

Well, this is amusing. Some Mexican papers are

Well, this is amusing. Some Mexican papers are looking on Mrs. Eclva A. Lockwood as a possibility. "It is feared," says one of them, "that she will be elected, and this result would cause many "It is feared," says one of them, "that complications." There is nothing like going out of the country to get a calm view of American affairs.

Essential to Success.-Young Man (to plain old party)-I take it, sir, that you are not a college-bred Plain Old Party-Young man, I was put to work

"England knows," says "The Tiffin (Ohio) Advertiser" (Dem.), "that wherever the high tariff prevails it takes away a competitor, and for that reason it is doing its best to continue the Republican policy of restricting trade, but the Democracy is equal to the occasion, and can fight the English and Republican press combined." As a specimen of sublimely audacious campaign lying this is quite too delicious.

A Nebraska sweet girl graduate chose for her grad-nating essay the subject "The Possibilities of the Broom." Three weeks later she received and accepted an offer of marriage. Here's a valuable pointer for high school girls.—(Burlington Free Press.

Says a Chicago man who has been visiting Boston! "A citizen of hoston recently told me, with some at-tempt at epigram, that the Hub is turned by enlightened public opinion, held in check by the tire of good sense. I have no doubt that this is so generally; but it is often turned by cranks who never appear to be tired. It is the outside public that is tired."

Altered the Case.—Master—No. Pat; there's no use you're asking me for more money. You're your own worst enemy, and will drink till your death.

Patrick Monahan—Thrue for ye, sir. O'm me own wor-rst inimy, but the dhrink puts me on good ter-rms wid mestif.—(Time. Here are a few recent news items from our es-

teemed contemporary, "The Newcastle Call," of Australia: " President Cleveland, the only candidate for the Presidency of the United States, has been declared re-elected. Senator Stanford, of California, the Republican candidate, has retired. The St. Louis platform convention indorses President Cleveland's tariff policy. Sherman is the only person nominated for Vice-President."

How to Write a Dialect Story.—Take a number of sheets of new white paper and write a story on them. Any story will do. Get your double-barrelled shot-gun and load it with I'in your story up against the side of a barn, stand off about twenty feet, aim carefully and let both barrels

lf you find that there haven't been sufficient vowels knocked out, repeat the operation.—(Judge.

Some people have a queer idea of a joke. Recently the "belle" of a little Pennsylvania town "playfully" threw a handful of peanuts in the face of a Methodist minister at an evening reception, and then laughed heartily at the "joke." The minister lay low for few days, until one morning the "belle" passed the parsonage, when he "playfully" threw a basin of soap suds on her new hat. Then he also laughed at his joke, but the belie was furiously angry and threatens

o sue the minister. There is great need for the fool-Letter-writing is excellent practice, and one in which women generally excel. They are good in observing and describing details—sometimes too good. Yet who that is homesick for the domestic fireside is not rejoiced to open sataly letter, which tells what not rejoiced to open sataly letter, which tells what he family had for dinner on Sunday, how Lizzie's he family had for dinner on Sunday, how Lizzie's last dress was made, and encloses a bit of the new covering of the jounge in the stitus-room? Tem would merely say, "it was awful jolly to hear from you would merely say," it was awful jolly to hear from you would merely say, "it was awful jolly to hear from you hellow, hope you are having a good time, write often, by-by!" How is that for a heart hungry for every kind of intelligence that pen can give of the dear sool which is its home?—Good Housekeeping. killer in that town.